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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

BRITTANY EDWARDS, on
behalf of D.B. BARLOW,

Petitioner

v.

TIKTOK, INC.,

Respondent.

C.A. No. _____

**VERIFIED PETITION TO
COMPEL ARBITRATION**

1 Petitioner, Brittany Edwards (as the guardian of D.B. Barlow) brings this
2 verified petition to compel TikTok, Inc. (“TikTok”) to adhere to its contractual
3 agreement to arbitrate.
4

5 TikTok has been at the center of a global controversy since it was caught spying
6 on, and stealing sensitive personal information from, millions of its users. Many of
7 those users are children. Tens of thousands of those minors’ guardians—and
8 individual users of TikTok—are trying to bring individual arbitrations against TikTok
9 pursuant to the arbitration clause that TikTok required its users to assent to as part of
10 its user agreement. But TikTok has refused to arbitrate any of these claims and is
11 forcing Petitioner (and all others like her) to pay all arbitration fees herself, contrary
12 to the applicable arbitration rules. Accordingly, Petitioner must petition this Court for
13 an order compelling arbitration for her.
14
15
16

17 **NATURE OF PETITION**

18
19 1. Petitioner’s thirteen-year-old daughter first downloaded TikTok in 2019
20 when she was just eight years old. TikTok permitted her to do so without her mother’s
21 knowledge or consent. When Petitioner discovered that her daughter was using
22 TikTok, she believed the app was a safe and silly platform for her daughter and her
23 friends to share dance videos. That assumption turned out to be false: in reality,
24 TikTok is anything but safe for children.
25
26

27 2. In a reckless drive to maximize advertising revenue in the United States,
28 TikTok designed and marketed its social media platform to be insidiously addictive

1 to our nation's most vulnerable: children. It then deceptively advertised its platform
2 as safe for children, fully aware that children are uniquely susceptible to harms arising
3 out of compulsive use of social media platforms like TikTok. The defective design of
4 its platform has substantially contributed to a mental health crisis affecting millions
5 of children in the United States.
6

7
8 3. In addition to its gross negligence with respect to minor safety, TikTok
9 surreptitiously has intercepted the private electronic communications of users of
10 TikTok and its integrated website browser (the "In-app Browser") without their
11 consent. TikTok intercepts these private electronic communications in violation of,
12 *inter alia*, the federal Wiretap Act, 18 U.S.C. §§ 2510 *et seq.*, by embedding
13 JavaScript code into the third-party websites accessed using TikTok's in-app browser.
14 The code enables TikTok to track users' conduct and communications with the third-
15 party websites, including mouse movements, clicks, keystrokes (e.g., text being
16 entered into an information field or text box), URLs of web pages visited, and other
17 electronic communications in real time (collectively, "Website Communications").
18
19

20
21 4. As this conduct came to light, Petitioner decided to hold TikTok
22 accountable for its behavior. Importantly, anyone who signed up for TikTok from
23 February 2019 through July 2023 agreed to and accepted the TikTok Terms of Service
24 (the "Original User Agreement," attached as Exhibit 1 to the Declaration of Kyle W.
25 Roche ("Roche Decl.")).
26
27
28

1 5. The Original User Agreement contains an arbitration clause that governs
2 any dispute “relating in any way to” the “use of TikTok’s services and/or products.”
3
4 Roche Decl. Ex. 1 at 29. The arbitration is to be administered by the American
5 Arbitration Association “under its rules including,” if the user is “an individual, the
6 AAA’s Supplementary Procedures for Consumer-Related Disputes.” *Id.* at 31.

7
8 6. In July 2023, as TikTok’s legal concerns grew, the company quietly
9 changed its user agreement to remove the arbitration clause and instead imposed a
10 venue provision requiring all U.S. plaintiffs to file their claims in federal or state court
11 in California. *Id.* Ex. 2 at 13. Unlike the broad arbitration clause in the Original User
12 Agreement—which applies to any dispute relating in any way to the “use of TikTok’s
13 services and/or products”—the venue provision is narrower, applying only to disputes
14 “arising out of or relating to **these Terms**.” *Id.* (emphasis added). The Amended User
15 Agreement also purports to unilaterally impose a one-year statute of limitations for
16 all claims brought under the agreement.

17
18
19
20 7. The straightforward reading of these two agreements is that the Original
21 User Agreement governs all claims arising prior to the issuance of the Amended User
22 Agreement, and the Amended User Agreement, to the extent it is applicable, governs
23 only claims arising thereafter. Consistent with this reading, and TikTok’s then-firm
24 commitment to arbitration as its preferred forum for dispute resolution, the Original
25 User Agreement contains a provision stating that “[t]his arbitration provision **will**
26 **survive any termination of these Terms**.” *Id.* Ex. 1 at 30 (emphasis added).
27
28

1 8. As explained more fully below, however, when Petitioner informed
2 TikTok of her desire to arbitrate claims that accrued under the Original User
3 Agreement, TikTok refused and claimed that all claims against the company were
4 now governed exclusively by the Amended User Agreement. When Petitioner
5 proceeded in arbitration, the AAA agreed with Petitioner and ordered the arbitration
6 to move forward.
7

8
9 9. TikTok has, however, refused to honor the AAA's directive and its
10 contractual commitments. Instead, it has adopted an inequitable strategy designed to
11 exploit its immense resources to thwart the claims of less monied plaintiffs. In this
12 case, TikTok has refused to pay certain costs of arbitration on the ground that the
13 AAA lacks jurisdiction. Under the rules of the AAA, a failure to remit the required
14 fees will result in termination of the proceedings. By shirking its payment obligations,
15 TikTok intended to force claimants like Petitioner to shoulder substantial expenses on
16 pain of losing access to the parties' chosen forum.
17

18
19 10. TikTok's attempts to take economic advantage of Petitioner were not
20 limited to its refusal to pay fees. Although TikTok has vigorously protested the
21 AAA's jurisdiction to hear the parties' dispute, it declined to seek any relief from this
22 Court (or any other court) to enjoin the arbitration, thereby forcing Petitioner to
23 expend yet more resources to secure an order directing TikTok to comply with its
24 contractual obligations. TikTok's refusal to honor its contract, participate in
25 arbitration, and pay its share of the filing fees are part of a calculated strategy designed
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1 to deprive Petitioner of the ability to prosecute her claims and to avail herself of
2 dispute resolution mechanism the parties agreed upon.

3
4 11. This Court should put an end to TikTok’s gamesmanship. As Judge
5 Alsup aptly noted in a similar and instructive case: “The irony, in this case, is that the
6 [customers] wish to enforce the very [arbitration] provisions forced on them by
7 seeking . . . individual arbitrations, the remnant of procedural rights left to them. [But
8 TikTok], faced with having to actually honor its side of the bargain, now blanches at
9 the cost of the filing fees it agreed to pay in the arbitration clause. . . . This hypocrisy
10 will not be blessed.” *Abernathy v. DoorDash, Inc.*, 438 F. Supp. 3d 1062, 1067–68
11 (N.D. Cal. 2020).

12
13
14 12. Petitioner has filed this Verified Petition to require TikTok to abide by
15 the arbitration agreement it drafted and entered into.

16 17 PARTIES

18
19 13. Petitioner, Brittany Edwards, is the mother and guardian of D. B.
20 Barlow, her thirteen-year-old daughter, and they are both residents of Hartford,
21 Connecticut. Petitioner’s daughter has used the TikTok app since 2019.

22
23 14. Respondent, TikTok, Inc., is a for-profit entity, incorporated in the State
24 of California, which operates a social media application and platform known as
25 “TikTok.” TikTok Inc. is headquartered at 5800 Bristol Pkwy, Culver City, CA,
26 90230-6696.
27
28

1 **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

2 15. This Court has jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 9 U.S.C. § 4 and
3
4 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1367 because the underlying controversy involves claims
5 arising under federal law, including, *inter alia*, claims arising under federal Wiretap
6 Act, 18 U.S.C. §§ 2510 *et seq.*
7

8 16. This Court has general personal jurisdiction over Defendant TikTok
9 because it is both incorporated and headquartered in the state of California.

10 17. Venue is proper in this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b)(1) because
11
12 TikTok resides in this judicial district.

13 **FACTUAL BACKGROUND**

14 **A. The Original User Agreement**

15
16 18. Since its 2018 U.S. launch, TikTok has become the most downloaded
17 and popular apps in the United States. In March 2023, TikTok boasted “150 million
18 American” users. On average, American children use the app nearly two hours per
19 day. Twenty-five percent of 13 to 17-year-old kids report using TikTok “almost
20 constantly” and over a third admit that the time they spend on social media is “too
21 much.” And polling has shown almost half of Gen Z wish that TikTok was never
22
23 invented.
24

25 19. TikTok has generated eye-popping revenue: nearly \$10 billion in 2022,
26 and an estimated \$13.5 billion in 2023. This rapid rise is not an accident; it is the result
27
28 of TikTok’s calculated efforts to induce young people to compulsively use its product.

1 It has surpassed other social media apps in terms of participation, content, and types
2 of interaction.

3
4 20. Petitioner's daughter—like millions of other children and young
5 adults—first downloaded TikTok in 2019. She was only eight years old at the time.
6 And like all those who created accounts with TikTok prior to July 2023, she used the
7 TikTok app subject to the terms of the Original User Agreement.

8
9 21. The Original User Agreement contains a broad arbitration clause that
10 governs any dispute “relating in any way to your use of TikTok’s services and/or
11 products.” Roche Decl. Ex. 1 at 29. The arbitration is to be administered by the
12 American Arbitration Association “under its rules including, if you are an individual,
13 the AAA’s Supplemental Procedures for Consumer-Related Disputes.” *Id.* at 31.

14
15 22. The Original User Agreement also contains a provision stating: “This
16 arbitration provision **will survive any termination of these Terms.**” *Id.* at 30
17 (emphasis added).
18

19
20 **B. As TikTok Faces Surging Legal Scrutiny, It Quietly Changes its**
21 **Terms of Service**

22 23. Beginning in 2023, numerous experts and public officials began
23 sounding the alarm on both the dangers associated with adolescent use of TikTok and
24 privacy concerns related to the way TikTok records and uses its consumers’
25 behaviors.
26

1 24. Now we know—as recognized by 46 state attorneys general, numerous
2 public health experts, and national reporting—that TikTok’s conduct has fueled an
3 ongoing mental health crisis in many American users, especially children and teens.
4 Drawing inspiration from techniques used by the gambling and tobacco industries,
5 TikTok deliberately embedded design features in its platform to create a product that
6 drives compulsive use.
7

8
9 25. Since these revelations, TikTok has faced an onslaught of criticism and
10 legal action from Congress, regulators, and private individuals.
11

12 26. As reported by the *New York Times*, TikTok’s response to this mounting
13 criticism was to surreptitiously change its terms of service to alter the procedures for
14 asserting claims against the company. See S. Maheshwari, *TikTok Quietly Changes*
15 *User Terms Amid Growing Legal Scrutiny*, NEW YORK TIMES,
16 [https://www.nytimes.com/2023/12/14/business/media/tiktok-changes-user-](https://www.nytimes.com/2023/12/14/business/media/tiktok-changes-user-terms.html)
17 [terms.html](https://www.nytimes.com/2023/12/14/business/media/tiktok-changes-user-terms.html) (Dec. 14, 2023). The dispute resolution provisions of the Amended User
18 Agreement differ from those of the Original User Agreement in at least three ways.
19

20
21 27. *First*, the Amended User Agreement provides that all claims “arising out
22 of or relating to these Terms [*i.e.*, the 2023 Amended User Agreement terms] shall
23 also be resolved exclusively in the U.S. District Court for the Central District of
24 California or the Superior Court of the State of California, County of Los Angeles.”
25 Roche Decl. Ex. 2 at 13. Disputes arising prior to mid-2023 under the Original User
26 Agreement must proceed in arbitration.
27
28

1 28. *Second*, the Amended User Agreement contains a choice of law
2 provision under which any dispute “arising out of or relating to the Terms will be
3 governed by the laws of the State of California.” *Id.* The Original User Agreement
4 contained no choice of law provision.
5

6 29. *Third*, the Amended User Agreement provides for a contractually
7 modified limitations period requiring all claims to be brought within one year from
8 the date the cause of action accrues. The limitations period provision states:
9

10 YOU AND TIKTOK AGREE THAT YOU MUST INITIATE ANY
11 PROCEEDING OR ACTION WITHIN ONE (1) YEAR OF THE DATE
12 OF THE OCCURRENCE OF THE EVENT OR FACTS GIVING RISE
13 TO A DISPUTE THAT IS ARISING OUT OF OR RELATED TO
14 THESE TERMS. OTHERWISE, YOU FOREVER WAIVE THE
15 RIGHT TO PURSUE ANY CLAIM OR CAUSE OF ACTION, OF
16 ANY KIND OR CHARACTER, BASED ON SUCH EVENTS OR
17 FACTS, AND SUCH CLAIM(S) OR CAUSE(S) OF ACTION ARE
18 PERMANENTLY BARRED.

19 *Id.*

20
21 **C. Petitioner’s Daughter Signed Up For TikTok Under the Original
22 User Agreement**

23 30. In 2019, when D.B. was eight years old, she signed up for TikTok
24 without Edwards’s knowledge. D.B. had TikTok for several months before she told
25 her mother about her account. At the time, Edwards thought TikTok was safe and that
26 her friends and peers would use it to share dance videos and music they liked.
27

28 31. She then gave D.B. permission to use TikTok.

 32. Edwards now regrets that decision. Before D.B. began using TikTok, she
was a happy child. She enjoyed spending time with family and friends. But she
changed dramatically after she began using TikTok. She became depressed and began

1 spending all of her time in her room alone on TikTok instead of dancing or spending
2 time with her friends and family.

3
4 33. These changes were devastating for Edwards and made her worry for her
5 daughter's health and happiness. In December of 2022, she learned that her daughter
6 made a TikTok post that said she intended to commit suicide. After a friend's daughter
7 sent her mother a screenshot of D.B.'s TikTok post through Snapchat (another social
8 media application), Edwards's friend brought the post to Edwards's attention. A true
9 and correct copy of the December 21, 2022 text exchange in which the post was
10 brought to Edwards' attention is attached as Exhibit A. At that point, Edwards
11 demanded that her daughter delete the TikTok app and made clear she no longer had
12 her mother's permission to use it. Edwards hoped that was the end of it.

13
14
15
16 34. It was not, and over the past two years, she's become even more
17 concerned about her daughter's TikTok use. For example, she recently learned that
18 her daughter has been exposed to videos about vaping on TikTok since 2020. At first,
19 Edwards didn't realize it, but she later saw a video of her daughter asking where her
20 "jewel" was. She found out last year that D.B. was actually talking about Juul, the
21 vape pen.
22

23
24 35. Edwards has tried to keep her daughter away from TikTok. But doing so
25 is almost impossible because she has become addicted to it. She is still depressed, and
26 she still suffers from thoughts of self-harm. Edwards has sought professional help
27 from a therapist. Edwards continues to worry that the harms TikTok has caused, which
28

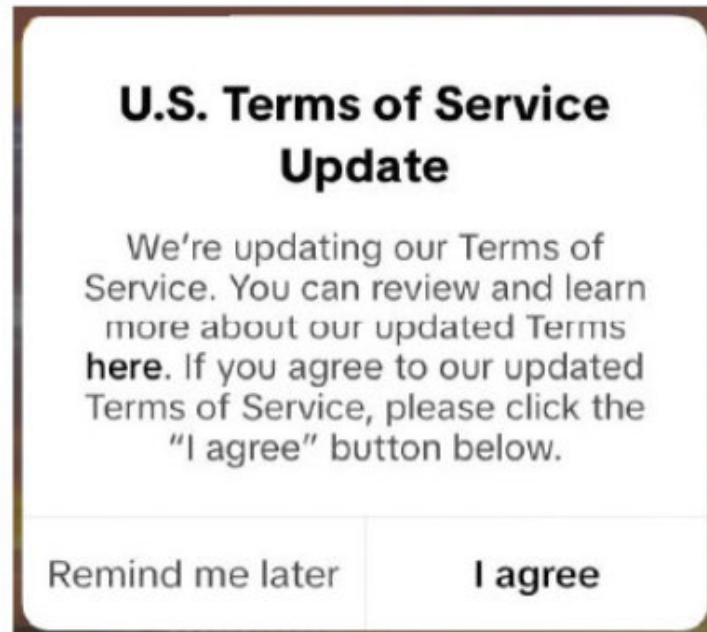
1 D.B. is dealing with at a time she should be having fun and growing up, will have
2 permanent negative effects on her life.

3
4 36. Since she started using TikTok, D.B has created and used multiple
5 accounts. Because Edwards has repeatedly told her daughter to delete her accounts
6 and the TikTok application, she does not have records of all the accounts she has or
7 may have had. But because she has seen some of her daughter's posts and because
8 she has discussed it with her, Edwards is aware that D.B. made several accounts to
9 date, including the following accounts that she created or used between 2019 and
10 2022:
11

- 12
13 • .flippingxdemi, which she used in or around December 2019–
14 May 2021; and
15
- 16 • Luvhgod., which she began using around June 2021.

17 37. Edwards understands that TikTok is asserting that her daughter agreed
18 to the Amended User Agreement in or around July 2023.

19
20 38. According to TikTok, D.B. would have received the following pop-up,
21 or one substantively identical to it when she used the TikTok application:
22
23
24
25
26
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39. Edwards does not know whether D.B. ever saw this pop-up (or one substantively similar) in July 2023. But assuming this pop-up was shown to her, she would have been twelve years old at the time, and she would not have clicked to another page – taking her away from TikTok – to review any “updated Terms.” And even if she had reviewed them (she didn’t), she would not have understood them.

40. For example, one of the changes TikTok claims D.B. agreed to in 2023 is to limit the time frame in which she can sue TikTok. The relevant words are on the thirteenth page of the Amended User Agreement. *See Roche Decl. Ex. 2 at 13*. Even if D.B. had scrolled that far into a legal document, which she would never do, she would have had no idea what TikTok meant when it said she “must initiate any proceeding or action within (1) year of the date of the occurrence of the event or facts giving rise to a dispute that is arising out of or related to these terms” or she would

1 “forever waive the right to pursue any claim or cause of action, of any kind or
2 character, based on such events or facts.”

3
4 41. Another change that TikTok claims D.B. agreed to is that “any claim,
5 cause of action or dispute, arising out of or relating to these Terms shall also be
6 resolved exclusively in the U.S. District Court for the Central District of California or
7 the Superior Court of the State of California County of Los Angeles.” D.B. would not
8 have understood the meaning of any of those words.

9
10 42. The Amended User Agreement says that, “[i]f you are under age 18, you
11 may only use” TikTok with the consent of your parent or legal guardian. Roche Decl.
12 Ex. 2 at 2 The Amended User Agreement also says, “Please be sure your parent or
13 legal guardian has reviewed and discussed these Terms with you.” *Id.* D.B. was under
14 the age of 18 at the time TikTok claims she would have received a pop-up or otherwise
15 agreed to the 2023 Agreement, and neither Edwards (nor any other legal guardian of
16 D.B.) ever consented to or even knew about the Amended User Agreement with
17 respect to D.B.

18
19 43. Because Edwards never saw the Amended User Agreement with respect
20 to D.B.’s use of TikTok, she did not understand at the time what it said or what it
21 meant. At the time the Amended User Agreement was written by TikTok, the TikTok
22 app had ruined D.B.’s mental health and driven her to the point that she was
23 contemplating suicide. Edwards would never have agreed that she could continue to
24 use the application had she known.

1 44. Edwards also would have never agreed on behalf of D.B. to the specific
2 terms that TikTok says D.B. agreed to. For example, Edwards would never have
3 agreed on behalf of D.B. that she would have to put her daughter's and family's
4 private business on the public record by filing a lawsuit in court to hold TikTok
5 accountable. Had she known that she would have to sue TikTok in court to do so when
6 she had the option of keeping their private lives private through confidential
7 arbitration, she would have never agreed to what TikTok says the Amended User
8 Agreement requires even if she was given an opportunity to read it with respect to
9 D.B.
10

11
12
13 45. She also never would have agreed to give up D.B.'s right to sue TikTok
14 for any of the harm it caused her. She would never have agreed to what TikTok says
15 the Amended User Agreement means, which is that, if TikTok harmed her daughter
16 more than a year before it wrote the Amended User Agreement, she could not sue
17 TikTok for the damage they've done.
18

19
20 46. Edwards does not consent on behalf of D.B., and has never consented on
21 her behalf, to the Amended User Agreement. She does not consent to her daughter
22 continuing to use TikTok.
23

24 47. To the extent the Court determines that the Amended User Agreement
25 governs claims that accrued prior to its existence (it does not by its plain terms), she
26 disaffirms the Amended User Agreement on behalf of her daughter.
27
28

1 **D. Petitioner Files Her Demand with AAA and TikTok Refuses to**
2 **Arbitrate**

3 48. In December 2023, counsel for Petitioner notified TikTok of their intent
4 to bring arbitration on behalf of TikTok account holders for claims accruing **before**
5 July 2023, *i.e.*, the date TikTok changed its terms of service. Counsel provided notice
6 pursuant to the informal dispute resolution procedures contained in the Original User
7 Agreement. *See Roche Decl. Ex. 1 at 30–32; Roche Decl. ¶ 6.*

8
9 49. Between January and March 2024, counsel for Petitioner and counsel for
10 TikTok discussed the parties’ respective positions concerning the substantive claims
11 and the appropriate procedures for dispute resolution. During this correspondence,
12 TikTok took the position that the Amended User Agreement applied to claims that
13 accrued both **before and after** the effective date of that agreement, and accordingly,
14 that the company would not consent to proceeding in the AAA. *Id. ¶ 6.*

15
16 50. On March 29, 2024, Petitioner filed her demand against TikTok in the
17 AAA asserting product liability claims arising under state law and wiretapping claims
18 arising under state and federal law. *Id. ¶ 7.*

19
20 51. On May 6, 2024, TikTok argued to the AAA that it has “no agreement
21 with Claimant (or her minor daughter) to arbitrate disputes with AAA.” *Id. Ex. 3 at*
22 1. TikTok asserted that the Original User Agreement was “**void**” and “**superseded**”
23 by the Amended User Agreement which “replaced arbitration with an exclusive venue
24 provision requiring that all disputes (**regardless of when they arose**)” be brought in
25
26
27
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1 the U.S. District Court for the Central District of California or the Superior Court of
2 the State of California, County of Los Angeles. *Id.* (emphasis added).

3
4 52. TikTok’s position is without merit. As an initial matter, the Amended
5 User Agreement’s venue provision by its own terms is narrow: it does not state that it
6 applies retroactively, and it makes clear it applies only to disputes “arising out of or
7 relating to **these Terms**”—*i.e.*, the Amended User Agreement terms that came into
8 effect in mid-2023, not before. *Id.* Ex. 2 at 13 (emphasis added). By contrast, the broad
9 arbitration clause in the Original User Agreement applies to any dispute relating in
10 any way to the “use of TikTok’s services and/or products,” *Id.* Ex. 1 at 29.

11
12
13 53. Moreover, TikTok’s argument that the arbitration clause in the Original
14 User Agreement was superseded is contradicted by the plain language of that
15 agreement, which states: “This arbitration provision **will survive any termination of**
16 **these Terms.**” *Id.* Ex. 1 at 30.

17
18 54. This commonsense reading avoids the absurd result that TikTok
19 implicitly seeks. If TikTok’s argument were true, then each user who assented to the
20 terms of the Amended User Agreement (even if they were minor children) agreed to
21 forever waive and release claims against TikTok that were more than one year old.
22 Such a back-door release is not only unconscionable but is contrary to the plain
23 meaning of the two agreements at issue: the Original User Agreement controls dispute
24 resolution for (at a minimum) claims that accrued before July 2023, and the Amended
25
26
27
28

1 User Agreement, to the extent it is enforceable, governs dispute resolution for claims
2 arising under it after its effective date (*i.e.*, sometime after its July 2023).

3
4 55. On June 2, 2024, the AAA agreed with Petitioner, stating: “After careful
5 review of the parties’ comments, the AAA has determined the claimant has met the
6 filing Requirements” and that “[a]ny further dispute regarding the arbitrability of this
7 claim should be raised to the arbitrator for a determination once one has been
8 appointed.” Roche Decl. Ex. 4 at 1. The AAA then directed that TikTok pay the \$625
9 filing fee by June 17, 2024. *Id.*

10
11 56. Since that ruling, TikTok has refused to pay the filing fee as instructed
12 by the AAA. As a result, and to avoid any procedural prejudice, Petitioner has
13 advanced the filing fees TikTok owes to the AAA. Since the AAA’s ruling, TikTok
14 has refused to materially participate in the arbitration. It failed to file an Answer to
15 Petitioner’s consumer demand, and has continued to protest the AAA’s jurisdiction
16 to hear the case.

17
18 57. On December 17, 2024, the Panel ruled “[i]n view of *Coinbase, Inc. v.*
19 *Suski*, 602 U.S. ___, 144 S.Ct. 1186 (2024), at this time, the Panel is neither deciding
20 the arbitrability issue nor scheduling further action in the arbitration.” *Id.* Ex. 5 at 2.

21
22 58. After this Court dismissed the initial petition in this matter without
23 prejudice, the Panel ruled on April 8, 2025 that the “arbitration will remain in
24 abeyance pending determination by the Court on the individual petition.” *Id.* Ex. 6.

1 directing that such arbitration **proceed in the manner provided for in such**
2 **agreement.**" (emphasis added).
3

4 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

5 WHEREFORE, Petitioner respectfully requests that this Court enter an order
6 granting the following relief:
7

- 8 A. Entering an order, pursuant to 9 U.S.C. § 4, that compels TikTok to
9 arbitrate Petitioner's claims that accrued under the Original User
10 Agreement, including by paying AAA's arbitration fees and costs; and
11
12 B. Such other relief as the Court deems just and proper.

13
14 I verify under penalty of perjury under the law of the United States of
15 America that the foregoing is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and
16 belief.

17 Executed on May 19, 2025, at Hartford, Connecticut.
18

19
20 /s/ Brittany Edwards
21 Brittany Edwards
22
23
24
25
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1 Dated: May 19, 2025

Respectfully submitted,

2 /s/ Ivy Ngo

3 Ivy Ngo (S.B.N. 249860)

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